

# THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN

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NO. 59.

## CASTRO'S NAVY DESTROYED

**Calls His People to Take Up Arms Against Britain and Germany.**

**ENTIRE COAST NOW BLOCKADED.**

British and German Diplomats and Prominent Residents Arrested—Several Released on Minister Bowen's Demand—The Seizure of the Venezuelan Warships Declared Act of Hostility.

La Guaira, Venezuela (By Cable).—Ten German and four British cutters captured the Venezuelan fleet Wednesday.

They went alongside the Venezuelan vessels and ordered them to surrender, and without a shot being fired the British and German forces seized the fleet in the name of the German Emperor and the King of England.

Two of the vessels, which were undergoing repairs, were broken up. The German cruiser Panther steamed into the harbor during these proceedings with her decks cleared for action.

The Venezuelan steamers were taken outside the harbor and at 2 o'clock a. m. the General Crespo, Tutumo and Margarita were sunk.

The Osum was the only vessel spared, in view of the protest made by the French charge d'affaires, H. Quievreux, who notified the commander of the allied fleet that the Osum is the property of a Frenchman.

At 10 o'clock p. m. 130 German sailors were landed and proceeded to Cardonal, a suburb of La Guaira, in which is situated the residence of German Consul Lenz, whom, with his family, they escorted back to La Guaira and placed on board the warship Vineta. On their way back to this port the German sailors met a party of Venezuelan soldiers, but no collision took place. A landing party of thirty British seamen went to the British consulate and conducted the British consul, R. Schenck, and his family on board the Retribution.

The German and British residents at La Guaira have also been arrested, with the exception of Messrs. Fieldwick, Prince and Lepage, the English directors of the harbor corporation, who barricaded themselves in their homes.

No one here can explain the course of the allied powers in taking action without giving Venezuela time to reply to their note.

### Castro Getting Bold.

Caracas, Venezuela (By Cable).—All German and British subjects in Caracas were arrested Tuesday.

There are comparatively few white British subjects in Caracas, probably fewer than 50. The Caracas-La Guayra Railroad is a British concern, and its general manager and other high officials are Englishmen. There are some English engineers on the line. Other Englishmen in Caracas have been employed in commercial and industrial pursuits and Englishmen were found among the clerical forces of commercial houses. There are a large number of natives of the British West Indian Islands in Venezuela and a number of these are in Caracas. The islanders are negroes, with few exceptions. A census of 1894 gives 6,154 British subjects in Venezuela. This number includes many of the islanders, as well as the British population in the territory recently awarded to Great Britain by arbitration.

### Defiant and Indifferent.

Kingstown, St. Vincent (By Cable).—The British cruiser Indefatigable, which has arrived here from La Guayra, Venezuela, brings reports that President Castro is defiant and indifferent to the threatened blockade.

It is said that Castro is prepared even to expel the German and British residents of La Guayra and to close that port.

The Indefatigable left the British cruiser Retribution and the German cruisers Vineta and Gazelle at La Guayra. There are at present five British men-of-war at Port of Spain, Trinidad, ready to leave on short notice.

### Three Cremated in Dwelling.

Menominee Falls, Wis. (Special).—Max Manthey and two of his children are dead and Mrs. Manthey and five other children were injured as a result of a fire at Colgate, five miles from here, in which the general store and dwelling of Max Manthey were destroyed. An infant daughter was the only member of the family unhurt.

### For Statue of J. E. B. Stuart.

Richmond, Va. (Special).—At a meeting of the Stuart Monument Association here \$1700 was raised for an equestrian statue of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, the Confederate cavalry leader. The statue will be erected here. This sum is in addition to about \$500 already in hand for the purpose. The Council will be asked for aid, and a general effort will be made forthwith to add to the fund.

## THE LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

### Domestic.

Mr. J. B. Hutchinson, general manager Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has asked to be relieved of his position because of failing health. He will become assistant to Vice President Pugh.

A convention favoring reciprocity is in session in Detroit. The chief speaker was Governor Cummins, of Iowa, who spoke upon "Reciprocity and the Tariff."

The Interstate Railways Company, for which a charter was granted in Camden, N. J., will, it is said, control 450 miles of street railroads.

At Carrington, N. D., Miss Kittie Vondurant shot Thomas Baker, a prominent citizen, five times. Jealousy was the cause. He will die.

At Morristown, N. J., Rev. George Leonard Loe touched a live electric wire and was instantly killed.

At the meeting of the board of aldermen in New York a resolution was unanimously adopted asking the board of estimates and proportionment to authorize an issue of reserve bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for the purpose of purchasing anthracite coal to be distributed free, under the supervision of the department of public charities, among the needy poor of the city during the winter.

In New York "Butch" Tobin, who is on trial for the murder of Capt. James Craft, made a scene in court. He tried to jump across a table at Assistant District Attorney Clarke, and it took six men to keep the frenzied man from attacking the prosecutor.

Mrs. Winifred Owens, aged 32, and her two-year-old baby were found dead from cold and starvation in a tenement at Williamsburg, N. Y. John Stollenwerk was frozen to death on Staten Island. Lack of fuel continues to cause great suffering in New York.

Mayor Low, of New York, addressed a letter to the board of aldermen in which he expressed his approval of the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel franchise.

By an explosion of gas in the South Wilkesbarre Mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company four men were killed and several were injured.

In New Orleans 17 street car strikers were indicted by the federal grand jury for interfering with the running of mail cars.

Representative-elect Carnahan, Republican, of the Second Indiana district, died at his home, at Washington, Ind.

The steamship Sierra, while on a voyage from Australia to San Francisco, struck a whale and broke its back.

Dr. J. N. Rice, president of the Riverside Canal Company, died at his home, in Scranton.

Nearly a block of buildings in Atlanta, Ga., was burned. The damage is \$500,000.

The First National Bank at Irwin, Pa., was robbed of \$1,000 by burglars.

Because of a scarcity of coal four schools in Philadelphia closed.

Miners formerly employed by Markle & Co., in the Hazleton region, astonished the Strike Commission by testifying that the 10 per cent. increase in wages granted in 1900 was not a straight-out increase, but instead a 2 1/2 per cent. raise and a reduction in powder price of 7 1/2 per cent.

Zero weather in Chicago and other points in the West and heavy snowstorms in Western New York state, together with the general shortage of coal, are causing much distress and suffering. An order was entered in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn requiring Morris C. Mangis to furnish a bill of particulars in his million-dollar suit against Gen. Louis C. Fitzgerald.

While trying to escape from a fire at the home of Max Manthey, at Colgate, Wis., Mr. Colgate and one child were killed and three others sustained serious injuries.

The territorial senate of Hawaii adopted the report of the committee for the dismissal of Superintendent Boyd, of the Department of Public Works.

The opening of the new railroad between Santiago and Havana, Cuba, was the occasion for an enthusiastic demonstration.

The thirtieth annual convention of the American Public Health Association was opened in New Orleans.

Earthquake shocks in the Hawaiian Islands destroyed a church and other buildings.

### Foreign.

Dennis Kilbride, a former Irish member of Parliament, was convicted at the Leicester Assizes of inciting to murder, and was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

The great Nile reservoir and dam at Assuan, Egypt, were opened in the presence of the Khedive and other notable personages.

The commander of the imperial troops in Morocco informed the Sultan that he was hemmed in by the forces of the pretender.

Many persons were frozen to death in the western and northeastern provinces of Germany.

M. Wiener, the recently appointed French minister, was hurried to Caracas Signor Polacco, Italian minister at Sofia, committed suicide at Milan.

While it is reported in London that a time limit was set by Great Britain and Germany in their ultimatum to Venezuela, it is stated in Berlin that no period was set for the answer, but that the British and German officials would not have left Caracas had Castro shown any disposition to yield.

## UNCLE SAM'S BIG PROFIT

**He is a Gainer Every Time a Greenback is Destroyed.**

**MILLIONS IN THE "UNKNOWN" FUND.**

Expert Financiers Estimate That About 2 Per Cent. of Each Issue of Government Currency is Destroyed and Never Redeemed in Each Decade—The Percentage of National Bank Currency Never Redeemed is Less.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—In the vaults of the United States Treasury there is nearly \$25,000,000 of gold and silver coin and bullion which represents a clear profit to the National Government.

The amount can be figured only approximately. There is no way for Uncle Sam or his most expert financiers to estimate this paradoxical fund. But it is there nevertheless, a silent factor in the shrinkage of national moneys and cannot be touched because it is a part of the reserve or trust fund held for the redemption of the paper currency of the Government. This enormous sum represents the gain of the Government through the destruction of paper bills in a thousand ways. When one mutilates paper money in such a manner that it never can be presented for redemption the Government enjoys the useful consequences. When another demonstrates to a party of friends that he "has money to burn" by lighting a cigar with a folded dollar bill, the Treasury is the beneficiary. The percentage of money never redeemed and characterized as "unknown" currency, is comparatively small, yet much more in the aggregate than most persons imagine.

An instance was brought to the attention of the First Precinct Police Station, in this city, about a year ago, when a prisoner, a man of means, but erratic tendencies, destroyed several hundred dollars' worth of gold certificates in his cell. He asked for a sandwich, then sprinkled the ham with shreds and bits of bills which he had torn while temporarily deranged. While the policeman in attendance was trying to subdue him he burned up more than \$100 before the fire. This is only one example of the manner in which money becomes unredeemable. Almost any experienced man may supply similar instances from his own personal knowledge.

In the United States Treasury is a cash reserve, or general trust fund. It is intended to protect the credit of the Government and the people. In the event of a run on the Treasury this reserve would be used for the redemption of paper currency. For each outstanding gold and silver certificate and United States Treasury note there is a like sum stored in the Treasury vaults or within command of the Government. Any person holding one of these notes may present it at a Government depository and receive the equivalent in coin. According to the latest monthly statement of the Treasurer of the United States there was, on November 29 last, \$376,358,560 in gold certificates and \$407,824,000 in silver certificates outstanding—the greatest sum in the history of the nation. Like amounts of gold coin and silver dollars were held for their redemption.

### The Emperor Cannot Come.

Berlin (By Cable).—It is quite impossible for Emperor William to accept President Francis' invitation to visit the St. Louis Exposition. It would require the appointment of a regency, for it is necessary for the sovereign to be in touch every two or three days with the ministry for formal executive functions. The idea that the Crown Prince Frederick William may go to the United States has been favorably received. The Emperor seems to think that the Prince's general experiences in America would be more instructive than a visit to the St. Louis Exposition.

### Attempt to "Corner" Turkeys.

Kansas City, Mo. (Special).—An attempt to corner the turkey market is the chief subject of gossip in the local produce district. Aaron & Co. are said to have contracted for about 500,000 pounds, which comprises the bulk of the supply in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. These turkeys are coming in, and the firm is dressing and packing them for the Christmas trade.

### Engineer Frozen to Death.

Big timber, Mont. (Special).—One fatality has been reported as a result of the cold wave which has swept over this section of the State. The victim was an engineer named English. His frozen body was found near the Cowles mining camp, where he had been employed. Reports from various sections of the State tell of rapidly falling temperatures.

### Indian Hanged for Wife Murder.

Sioux Falls, S. D. (Special).—George Bear, an Indian convicted of murdering his squaw, was hanged here. He behaved with great stoicism.

## DOINGS AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

### Iron and Steel Imports.

The import figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the importations of iron and steel manufactures in the 10 months ended with October, 1902, are double those of last year and three times as much as those of 1898, and are larger than in any year since 1891.

The total value of iron and steel manufactures imported in the 10 months ended with October, 1902, is \$37,987,056, against \$16,349,427 in the same months of last year, and \$10,531,090 in the corresponding months of 1898. In practically every class of articles the figures of the year just ended are larger, both in quantity and value, than those of last year, and in many cases the figures are more than double those of last year. Pig iron, for example, has increased from \$39,336 tons in 10 months of 1901 to 406,610 tons in 10 months of 1902; bar iron has increased from 38,233,515 pounds in 10 months of 1901 to 51,536,822 pounds in 10 months of 1902; ingots, blooms, billets, etc., have increased from 14,791,617 pounds in 10 months of last year to 497,304,854 pounds in 10 months of the present year.

### More Annapolis Middles.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has taken up the question of an increase in the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

There seems to be a general sentiment among members of the committee that there should be such an increase, and it is probable that the naval bill to be reported will so provide, although the exact augmentation to be made is not yet decided on. The committee at a meeting instructed the subcommittee on rank, pay and organization to report on the question. One proposition suggested, and which seemingly meets with approval, provides for an increase of 100 per cent. in the present number of midshipmen. It is not certain, however, that this will be adopted.

### No Danger of a Moro Outbreak.

The War Department has received the following cablegram from General Davis, commanding the Department of the Philippines, dated Manila:

"Capt. John J. Pershing has crossed lake with boats borrowed from the Moros, visited Iligan, returning by the same route. Met with friendly reception everywhere. Present passive policy of armed strength executed by wise commanders should make further fighting unnecessary."

"No danger of Moro war. Reports as to their strength greatly overstated. Captain Pershing located Spanish gunboats; will investigate raising."

### Opening of St. Louis Fair.

Former Senators Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, and John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, of the Government Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, discussed with the President preliminary arrangements for the opening of the Exposition April 30 next.

The President desires to see arrange his plans to enable him to attend these ceremonies. He expects, about that time, to make an extensive tour of the West and Northwest, and it is his present purpose to time that trip so that he may be in St. Louis when the Exposition is opened formally.

### Bullet Narrowly Missed.

Congressman J. M. Moody, representing the Ninth district of North Carolina, had a narrow escape from being shot at 2 a. m. soon after his train crossed the Virginia border.

Some person fired at the passenger train with a 38-caliber revolver. The bullet crashed through the double windows of the sleeping car in which Mr. Moody was traveling, ranged upward in a line less than two inches above his head and struck the woodwork of the opposite berth, which happened to be empty. It rebounded and fell to the floor, where it was found and picked up several hours later by the porter.

### Anti-Trust Legislation.

Representative Charles E. Littlefield's subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the House, which has been charged with the consideration of all proposed anti-trust legislation, held its first meeting and there was a general discussion of the subject.

All bills which may be introduced while the question is before the subcommittee will be referred to this subcommittee, as well as all pending bills.

### Barrett to Be Minister.

At the White House it was said that President Roosevelt will nominate Mr. John Barrett, of Oregon, to be Minister to Japan.

The appointment will be made to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Alfred E. Buck, which suddenly of paralysis of the heart while hunting ducks with the Emperor of Japan on the Imperial preserves, near Tokyo.

### Would This Check Suicides?

A bill introduced by Representative John J. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, by request, makes newspapers or other periodicals unavailable which contain any pictures of suicides or details relating to suicides beyond a simple statement of death by suicide, and imposing a penalty.

## THOMAS B. REED DEAD

**Ex-Speaker of House Expires at Arlington Hotel, Washington.**

**WAS ILL LESS THAN FIVE DAYS.**

**Author Of The Rules Which Bear His Name And Which Give Autocratic Power To The Speaker—From Farmer's Son To A Mighty Power in Shaping of Our Legislation.**

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Ex-Speaker of the National House of Representatives Thomas Brackett Reed, of Maine, died at 12.10 o'clock Sunday morning at the Arlington Hotel, where he was stricken suddenly on Tuesday night with what was believed to be acute gastritis.

Mr. Reed's condition became worse Saturday morning, when signs of blood-poisoning reappeared. On Friday night he was attacked with nausea, which was taken as a symptom that Bright's disease had developed, and all of Saturday he was in a condition which his physicians knew meant an early dissolution. At times Mr. Reed spoke and seemed to be in a cheerful frame of mind but it was easily seen that death was approaching.

At midnight a consultation was held, participated in by Drs. Gardner, McDonald, Bishop and Goodnow, the latter being called as an expert consultant from Philadelphia.

At the conclusion of the consultation Dr. Gardner announced that a complete condition of uremia was found to exist and that Bright's disease had developed as the latest complication. It was then decided that the case was hopeless and that death was a matter of minutes only.

Mr. Reed reached Washington November 30, having come to attend to some matters in the United States Supreme Court. He was at the Capitol Monday visiting with friends and former associates in Congress and witnessed the convening of the second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. Apparently he was enjoying good health, but later in the day he called on Dr. F. A. Gardner and complained of gastric distress.

The following day his physician compelled him to remain in bed while a diagnosis was made of his condition. Mr. Reed was strongly averse to staying in bed, but a rise in temperature made it imperative that he remain quiet. Symptoms of appendicitis appeared, though his condition was not considered with alarming. A trained nurse remained with him throughout Tuesday night, and the patient showed signs of improvement.

Mrs. Reed and daughter, Miss Kittie, arrived Wednesday and remained with Mr. Reed at the Arlington Hotel since. On Thursday the physicians announced that the appendical symptoms were abating, but that kidney trouble had developed, giving a more serious aspect to the case. Dr. Goodnow was summoned from Philadelphia for consultation.

### Creator of Reed Rules.

Thomas B. Reed was conspicuous in the National House of Representatives during four Congresses, in three of which—the Fifty-first, the Fifty-fourth and the Fifty-fifth—he was Speaker. Nature made him conspicuous by reason of his ample proportions, and his service as presiding officer gave him a place in history as the creator of the so-called Reed rules, which even to-day guide the deliberations of the House, and which won for him the titles of "Czar" and "Autocrat."

He was born on October 18, 1839, in Portland, Me., in a house which yet remains as one of the "show places" of that city. In the corner of the right angle formed by Hancock and Middle streets are the houses in which Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Thomas Brackett Reed first saw the light of day, and in the same square is the site of the first building erected in Maine, the dwelling of George Cleeve, the first white settler of Portland, and the grandfather seven generations removed of the late Speaker.

### Dr. Cutler, Composer, Dead.

Swampscott, Mass. (Special).—Dr. Henry S. Cutler, composer and musical conductor, credited with introducing vested male choirs in this country, died here. Dr. Cutler formerly was organist and choirmaster of Trinity Church, in New York city. When the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., visited this country in 1860, Dr. Cutler conceived the idea of having a vested choir in Trinity, similar to those in the English churches, because the Prince of Wales had decided to attend the service there. The idea was at once taken up in this country and became general. Dr. Cutler's setting to the hymn, "The Son of God Goes Forth to War," is the best known of his compositions.

### All the Dead Were Insured.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—Deputy Coroner Boogher, in an official statement made, declared that the result of the inquest held over the body of Mrs. Kate Smith, whose death was the sixth of persons nearly related revealed the fact that all of the dead, except a baby, had been insured. Nearly all of the six persons died suddenly. The fact that they were insured and that they all exhibited similar symptoms caused the inquest to be held.

## NAST DIES AT GUAYAQUIL.

**The Famous Cartoonist Victim of the Dread Yellow Fever.**

Guayaquil, Ecuador (By Cable).—Consul-General Thomas Nast died here after three days' illness of yellow fever.

He was interred at 5 o'clock. The funeral was attended by the Governor, the Consular Corps, the American colony and many friends. The coffin was wrapped in the Stars and Stripes. The British Consul recited a prayer in the cemetery.

The death of Mr. Nast is deeply lamented by the natives, who held him in high esteem.

Thomas Nast was a unique genius, who at one time was regarded as the foremost American cartoonist. Though at the time of his death he was Consul-General at Guayaquil, he will be remembered for the work of his pencil rather than for any official position he held.

Born in Landau, Bavaria, September 27, 1840, Nast was brought by his parents to America when a mere infant. Writing of his boyhood, he said:

"My natural inclination was toward caricature. I was never fit for anything else. In the old National Academy Art School in New York city in the fifties, when I was but a young boy, the sides of my crumpled sheets used to be full of caricatures, in great part those of the political leaders. I loved them then; I love them now. Old William E. Burton, of the Chambers Street Theatre, New York, gave me my first idea of comic art. When I was 14 years old and rather diminutive, I applied for a position at the great publishing house of Frank Leslie. Frank Leslie told me to go down and sketch a ferryboat. I sketched it. It was accepted and I started upon a salary of \$5 a week."

The most important work Nast did for Leslie was the Heenan-Sayers fight in England. Soon afterward he began work on Harper's Weekly. He did not at once develop the gift which made him the most powerful cartoonist in America, but from the first he made cartoons and little else. They were not humorous at the start, in 1864, but were upon war subjects.

### Women Rural Carriers.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—It has recently been brought to the attention of Postmaster General Payne that about twenty-five women are holding positions as carriers in the rural free delivery service, and a call has been made upon Superintendent Machen, of that branch, for information about them. An investigation will be made to learn whether they are performing their duties in a satisfactory manner. It appears the appointments were made without knowledge of the sex of the appointees. Mr. Payne is said to be opposed to the appointment of women to such service.

### Plaything Killed Child.

Columbia, S. C. (Special).—J. P. Roache, living near Woodruff, found a queer looking thing in the road near his house a year ago. He gave it to his little girls to play with. They amused themselves rolling it about and whiled away many an hour with the toy. Saturday they decided to "see what was in it." The eldest, 8 years old, took it into the yard and was followed by tots of 5 and 3. She put it on a rock and hammered it with another stone. The plaything was a railroad torpedo. Its explosion instantly killed the eldest child and probably fatally maimed the others.

### His Brother a Traitor.

Chicago (Special).—E. W. Reitz, former secretary of the Transvaal, said that the man whom Gen. Christian de Wet had in mind when he denounced in his book, some of the Boers as traitors, was his own brother, Piet de Wet. "I want the people of this country to know this," he said. "Piet de Wet turned traitor, receiving a commission in the English Army and led British troops against his kindred in the last days of the war. If the brothers ever meet Gen. Christian de Wet will kill Piet."

### Inventor Arrested.

Chicago (Special).—Joseph Patson, inventor, creator of men of wealth, who ten years ago was worth \$200,000 and employed 1200 men, was up in Police Court here for theft of \$50 worth of goods, with which to buy whisky. Clayton Mark, president of the Malleable Iron Works, said the story was true. "He invented the first high wheel bicycle, the chain bicycle and link belt," said Mark. Whisky has been the ruin of my life," said Patson. The charge was dismissed.

### Fire in Tremont, Ohio.

Fremont, O. (Special).—Fire destroyed the plants of the Trommer Extract of Malt Company and the Christy Knife Company and damaged Tschuny Brothers' furniture factory, the A. D. Hook shirt factory, a laundry and saloon, entailing an aggregate loss of \$200,000, partly insured.